

MONTEREY BAY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

RULE 101 - DEFINITIONS

(Adopted 9-1-74; Revised 12-21-83, 12-13-84, 11-13-96, 11-12-98; and 12-15-1999)

**REGULATION I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

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PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Rule is to provide standard terminology to be used throughout this Rulebook.

1.2 Applicability

The definitions in this Rule shall apply to all terms used within this Rulebook, except as otherwise specifically provided in another District rule.

1.3 Exemptions

As noted in each rule's definition section.

1.4 Effective Dates

This Rule as most recently revised is effective on December 15, 1999.

1.5 References

The authority for this Rule arises from the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 40001 and 40702.

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the District Rules and except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in the District's Rules are used in the same meaning as they are used in Division 26 of the State Health & Safety Code.

2.1 Agricultural Operation

The growing of crops, the raising of fowl, animals, or bees as a gainful occupation.

2.2 Air Contaminants

Any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere, which includes, but it not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, colloids, soot, grime, carbon, acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.

2.3 Air District

The Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, unless otherwise noted.

2.4 Atmosphere

The air that envelopes or surrounds the earth. Where air contaminants are emitted into a building or structure not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emission into the building or structure shall be considered an emission into the atmosphere.

2.5 Board

Air Pollution Control Board of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District.

2.6 Burn Day

Any day, within the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, on which agricultural burning is not prohibited by the California Air Resources Board.

2.7 Combustible Refuse

Solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

2.8 Combustion Contaminants

Solid or liquid particles discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

2.9 Dusts

Minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, blasting, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging and sweeping, or any combination thereof.

2.10 Exempt Compounds

Compounds which are excluded from the definition of volatile organic compounds by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) according to 40 CFR 51.100 as of December 15, 1999. The exclusions are based upon the determination by the US EPA that the following lists of compounds have negligible photochemical reactivity:

- 2.10.1 Inorganic compounds, methane, and ethane;
carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates,
ammonium carbonate, methane, and ethane;
- 2.10.2 Chlorinated compounds;
methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
- 2.10.3 Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs);
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
- 2.10.4 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs);
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)
chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)
1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123)
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoro-2-chloroethane (HCFC-124)
1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
1 chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a)
3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)
1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)
- 2.10.5 Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs);
trifluoromethane (HFC-23)
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)
1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)
1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee)
difluoromethane (HFC-32)
ethylfluoride (HFC-161)
1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)
1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)
1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)
1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)

1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)

2.10.6 Other compounds;

Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF),
cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes,
acetone; 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethene (perchloroethylene),
1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C₄F₉OCH₃),
2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CFCH₂OCF₃),
1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C₄F₉OC₂H₅),
2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CFCH₂OC₂H₅),
methyl acetate, and

2.10.7 Perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into the following classes:

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes,
cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations,
cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations,
and
sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to
carbon and fluorine.

Perfluorocarbon compounds shall be assumed to be absent from a product unless the manufacturer identifies the specific individual compound(s) and the amount(s) present in the product and provides a test method that can be validated by the California Air Resources Board and the US EPA for determination of the quantities of the specific compounds.

2.11 Flue

Any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney.

2.12 Fumes

Minute solid particles generated by the condensation of vapors from solid matter after volatilization from the molten state, or generated by sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction, when these processes create air-borne particles.

2.13 Heat Transfer Operation

The combustion side of any source operation which:

2.13.1 involves the combustion of fuel for the principal purpose of utilizing the heat of combustion-product gases by the transfer of such heat to the process material; and

2.13.2 does not transfer a significant portion of heat by direct contact between the combustion-product gases and the process material.

2.14 Household Rubbish, Garbage, Trash

Solid or liquid waste from materials used or consumed in a human dwelling which can be placed inside a 32 gallon garbage can. This includes materials such as animal or vegetable putrescible wastes (garbage) and nonputrescible wastes (rubbish), including discarded materials resulting from normal residential activities. The term does not include discarded appliances, furniture, or other bulky items (trash) which cannot be placed in a 32 gallon garbage can.

2.15 Incineration Operation

Any source operation in which combustion is carried on for the principal purpose, or with the principal result, of oxidizing a waste material to reduce its bulk or facilitate disposal, or both.

2.16 Incinerator

Any furnace or other closed fire chamber used for the burning of combustible refuse from which the products of combustion are directed through a chimney or flue.

2.17 Metal Salvage Operations

Any source operation in which combustion is carried on for the principal purpose, or with the principal result, of salvaging metals which are introduced into the operation as essentially pure metals, or alloys thereof, by oxidation of physically intermingled combustible material. But excludes operations in which there is a complete fusion of all such metals.

2.18 Multiple-Chamber Incinerator

Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or part of a structure, used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of two or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned. The refractories shall have a Pyrometric Cone Equivalent of at least 17, tested according to the method described in the American Societies of Testing Materials, Method C-24.

2.19 Oil-Effluent Water Separator

Any tank, box, sump or other container in which any petroleum or product thereof, floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump or other container, is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

2.20 Open Outdoor Fire

The burning or smoldering of any combustible material of any type outdoors in the open air either inside or outside a fireproof container, where the products of combustion are not directed through a chimney or flue.

2.21 Particulate Matter

Any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

2.22 Permit Unit

A piece of equipment, product line, system, unit, process line or process that produced a product or performs a function independently of other equipment, product lines, systems, units or processes.

2.23 Person

Any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user, owner or any state or local governmental agency or public district, or any officer or employee thereof. Person also means the United States or its agencies, to the extent authorized by federal law.

2.24 Process Weight per Hour

The total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process which process may cause any discharge into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not. The process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one cycle of operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

2.25 Regulation

One of the major subdivisions of the Rules of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District.

2.26 Rule

A Rule of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District.

2.27 Section

A section of a Rule of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, unless some statute is specifically mentioned.

2.28 Source Operation

The last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant, whose operation:

- results in the separation of the air contaminants from the process materials or in the
- 2.28.1 conversion of the process materials into air contaminants, as in the case of combustion of fuels; and,
- 2.28.2 is not an air pollution abatement operation.

2.29 Standard Conditions

As used in these regulations, standard conditions are a gas temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees Celsius) and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (29.92 inches [760 mm] of mercury). Results of all analyses and tests shall be reduced to standard conditions and shall be calculated to and reported at this gas temperature and pressure, unless otherwise specified.

2.30 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)

Any compound of carbon, excluding exempt compounds as defined at Section 2.10 above, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. When used in District permits, the terms "reactive organic gas" and "reactive organic compound" shall be synonymous with "volatile organic compound".

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